### Amnsements. .

DESIGN Day and Evening-Exhibition ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening—Exhibition of American Water Color Society.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2-8.15—Stroight from the Heart.
BLIOU-8-15—Courted Into Court.
BROADWAY THEATRE 8-15—Shamus O'Brien.
CASINO-2-8-15—An American Beauty.
COLUMBUS THEATRE 2-8-15—In Old Kentucky.
DALY'S THEATRE 8-15—The Geisha.
EMPIRE THEATRE 2-8-29—Under the Red Robe.
EDEN MUSICE—Day and evening—Waxworks.
EDEN MUSICE—Day and evening—Waxworks.
FIFTH AVENUE—2-8-15—In Claudius.
GARDEN THEATRE 2-8-15—In Claudius.
GARDEN THEATRE 2-8-15—In Claudius.
GARDEN THEATRE 2-8-15—Storett Service.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—2 to 11—Cycle Show.
GRAND GEPRA HOUSE 2-8-Hogan's Alley.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2-8-Hogan's Alley.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2-8-Hogan's Alley.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2-8-15—The Girl from Paris.

HOYT'S THEATRE 2 8:30 A Contented Woman, HAVING PLACE THEATRE 8 TA TA TO TO, ENICKERBOCKER THEATRE 8:15 A Fair of Spec

KOSTER & UIAL/S-2-S-Vaudeville. LYCKUM THEATRE-2-8:10 The First Gentleman of Europe

Europe

Maddison Solvaire Garden Arion Ball,
Metropolitan opera House S. Grand Opera,
MURRAY HIJA, THEATRE 2. S. Trilly,
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALLA-SIS-Vaudeville,
PASTOR'S 12 30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville,
STAR THEATRE 2. S. Cuba's Vow.
WALLACK S. 2. S. 15 Remeo and Juliet,
14TH STREET THEATRE 2. S. 15 Sweet Inniscarra.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1897. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Greek Government announced its intention to intervene forcibly in Crete; Turkey has appealed to the Powers for aid. —— Fire in Ottawa did much damage to the Dominion Paciformant confidence. the Dominion Parliament buildings. King Mailetoa has offered amnesty to Matafa and the

other exited samoan chiefs. Several ocean liners were delayed on the English coast by CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.
Senate: The Arbitration Treaty was under discussion most of the day; the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was passed.
House: A bill to provide for refunding the bonded debt of the Territories and the Fortifications Appropriation bill were passed.

Appropriation bill were passed.

DOMESTIC.—The Carnegie Steel Company made a further cut in the price of steel rails to \$14 25 a ton; several thousand men have been put to work as a result of the rate war.

The Illinois Court of Appeals decided that outside trust companies could not operate in that State without making surety deposits, the same as domestic concerns.— Isaac B. Potthat State without making surery deposite, the same as domestic concerns.— Isaac B. Potter, of New-York, was elected president of the League of American Wheelmen by the National Assembly in Albany.— Two employes of the Library of Congress were held for trial in Washington, charged with stealing valuable autographs from the Library.

autographs from the Library.

CITY.—John D. Rockefeller promised \$250,000 toward the payment of the indebtedness of the Baptist Home and Foreign Missionary societies.

Marshals seized the church house of the Baptist Tabernacle as a result of the contentions between the pastor, Dr. D. C. Potter, and the Baptist City Mission Society. — Captain Philo Norton McGliffin, commander of the Chinese ship Chen Yuen in the Battle of the Yalu, committed suicide by shooting at the Post-Graduate Hospital. — The Arion ball, which was held at the Madison Square Garden, was a great success. — Chauncey M. Depew was great success. Chauncey M. Description of the elected chairman of the Board of Control of the elected chairman of the elected Joint Traffic Association. —— The annual elec-tion of the New-York Yacht Club was held.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day Snow and warmer. The temperature yesterday Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 28; average, 31½.

## LIGHT ABOUT TRUSTS.

It may be worth while for investigators of trusts and trade combinations to give closer study to the fact that these organizations almost invariably come into existence during periods of great depression, either in business generally, or in the particular kind of business organized. for the purpose of defence against such unusual strain, and that they break down almost invariably when better times come, with a prospect that there will be enough business for all, so that competition between domestic producers is less likely to be destructive. There are few trusts or similar combinations which do not illustrate the correctness of this general rule. The Standard Oil Company was formed to prevent disaster by business depression and excessive competition, but has been so managed that it has not broken down. The Sugar Trust was formed under similar circumstances, but has burdened itself heavily by purchase and closing of competing works, and has for years given to the public no reports serving to show whether it has been profitable outside of operations in the stock market or not. Each of these affects a special branch of business, not dependent on or closely connected with others.

But the experience of the last year in the iron and steel industry throws a flood of light upon the conditions which ordinarily surround such organizations. The Steel Rail Trust, which has collapsed this week, was the only one nearly ten years old, having been organized in August, 1887. but was completely broken in 1893, though afterward reconstructed. Evidently an organization comprising no more than fifteen concerns at the outset, and recently no more than six distinct competitors, can be more easily maintained than others which involve reconciling far more numerous conflicting interests, and in addition this combination was conducted for years with more conservative judgment than is usually brought to the direction of such organizations.

It is a striking fact that all the other combinations in that great industry, the Steel Billet Pool, the Steel Beam Association, the two Wire Nail associations, the Tinplate Association, the Bar Association, other combinations of more or less definiteness or importance, with the great coke and iron ore combinations, were all formed during the prostration of business caused by the Democratic tariff revolution, and all of them have either completely broken down within about three months after the election in November, or have been so changed that they no longer control prices. This is not an accident. The fact that the Beam Pool has been revived for a time does not affect the instructiveness of the lesson, nor the fact that the Iron Bar Association still persists in trying to get a higher price for iron than is everywhere paid for steel bars, governments, nor the fact that the coke combination claims a price which is in fact not regarded in some large contracts. The general collapse of these defensive organizations has a distinct and exceedingly instructive message for those who suppose that the public can be defended only by Christian churches in Palestine. An impartial the same admirable principles and with the stringent legislation against extertion through Commission had decided it in favor of the same care and discretion that have governed trade organizations.

bination, with equally clear results.

able profits. But there are other combinations acknowledged as an accomplished fact by all tionably be maintained by President McKinley. public in large measure the benefit of improved methods and economies in manufacture and Unkiar Skelessi. handling, and thereby have been able to maintain themselves thus far against all competition. When legislators study these lessons closely Bright for his speeches against the war, the pensions paid to pelicemen in this city. That they will at least find most valuable guidance | Doubtless Bright was little disturbed, and on is a movement in exactly the wrong direction. in respect to the character of laws best adapted | at least one notable occasion so eminent an auto promote the public welfare.

#### NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

An Albany dispatch quotes Senator Lexow as saying, with reference to the consolidation question: "If that charter doesn't pass this year I'll resign." This announcement may suggest some startling possibilities to timid souls, but we do not think it ought to cause a panic either in Wall Street or in political circles. In the first place the Senator's meaning is not entirely clear, but affords room for argument, and there is always hope of avoiding a crisis when a discussion has once been started. Of course Mr. Lexow may have intended his remark as a threat, but, on the other hand, he may not wish to have it regarded as anything more than a confident prediction. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more distressing than a deliberate determination on the part of the Senator to retire before the expiration of his term for any reason whatsoever, and we do not doubt that some persons would rather have the charter passed than and Nation for whom he speaks. When one undergo that calamity. But it is far from certain that the Commonwealth will be reduced to to have been in the wrong, and does so voluna choice of those alternatives. We confess to tarily and with immediate reformation of its some brief alarm ourselves, but the more we ways, there is a brighter gleam of rising dawn think of it the more we are encouraged to believe that Mr. Lexow did not mean to be literally interpreted and that he will reconsider the matter if he did.

The probability is that the Senator simply intended to emphasize a harmless prognostication by a striking though grotesque exaggeration of the consequences which would ensue in case it failed. That is not an uncommon mode of expressing absolute confidence. Men have frequently been heard to promise, for example, that if they were proved to be mistaken as to some future occurrence they would eat their heads. But the thing is never done. A great many remarkable election bets are made every year, and some of them are paid at large sacrifice of personal comfort and dignity. We once heard of a man who in fulfilment of such a wager were a large ham suspended from his neck at the wedding of his only son, and it is impossible to exaggerate the fidelity with which similar contracts contingent upon the exercise of the suffrage have been executed. But no man was ever known to eat his head. In fact an unbroken line of precedents has by common consent entirely relieved overconfident prophets from even attempting a feat which by an idle use of words they have nominally agreed to perform. Similarly, when Senator Lexow said that he would resign if the charter did not pass. he merely intended to signify a superlative degree of assurance that it would pass by promising that, otherwise he would do something which everybody knows that he is incapable of doing. Oh, no! There is not the slightest cause for agitation. We sincerely hope that Senator Lexow is not going to die. We are perfectly certain that he is not going to resign.

### LORD SALISBURY'S CONFESSION.

Of a truth, England has cried her "peccavi," in the Turkish business, as scarcely another Power has ever done. She has cried it in an open, straightforward fashion, too, with no ex- worth speaking of it came to pass that he was cuse and no exceptions. There was a premonition of it some weeks ago, when Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's dinner declared that Eng- Having had a somewhat rough experience in lish antagonism to Russia was only the outworn superstition of an antiquated diplomacy. The full confession came in his discussion of deavors in that direction and undertook the the Queen's Speech at the recent reopening of more mild and harmless diversion of extorting Parliament. Replying to Lord Kimberley, who money from his fellow-men by threatening them had criticised the Turkish policy of Lord Bea- with scandalous publications affecting their infield's own, but was accepted by him with some misgivings as a legacy from preceding Admin- Having been again "unfortunate" in his first Palmerston and the era of the Crimean War. Then followed this extraordinary declaration:

There is no doubt that Lord Beaconsfield

proposals of the Emperor Nicholas for defining the influence which the Great Powers should ex-ercise on the Turkish Empire. . . Eut I am bound to say that if you call upon me to look lack and to interpret the present by the past, to lay on this shoulder or on that the responsibility for the difficulties in which we find ourselves now, the parting of the ways was in 1853, when the Emperor Nicholas's proposals were rejected. Many members of this House will keenly feel the nature of the mistake that was made when I say that we out all our money upon the wrong herse. All that Lord Beaconsfield did was to carry out the policy which his prede-cessors had laid down. He was not free from misgiving, but ... he still entertained he which I did not entertain in quite the same gree. But those hopes have not been justific he still entertained hopes

Now that was in a sense a party speech and right in 1851, and that England was wrong, and | lenced.

What, then, were the proposals of Nicholas, Government, which England went to war rather than accept. The chief diplomatic and consular places but which England through her Prime Minister | perhaps a dozen in all, are now receiving the now declares to have been right? There had President-elect's attention, and he is preparing been a dispute between the Latin and Greek | to fill them, soon after his own inauguration, on Greeks. The Turkish Government refused to the choice of his Cabinet. The increasing in-It is not here the purpose to consider whether obey the verdict, and persisted in doing injust timacy of American relations with other counsuch legislation is or is not practicable and use- tice to the Greeks. Thereupon the Russian Em- tries, the extension of commercial and political ful. Whether much can be done for the public beror put himself forward as the protector of interests, and the proper elevation of some of good in that way or not, whether constitutional all Greek Christians in Turkey, and proposed our representatives to Ambassadorial rank, all difficulties are or are not to be overcome, does that England and the other Great Powers mark the value of the diplomatic service to the not affect the fact that natural laws of business should unite with him in exercising joint con-country and the abstrability of having all tend with almost irresistible power to over trol over Turkey, in reforming abuses, and in places filled according to fitness and efficiency. throw every combination which works against taking steps for the ultimate winding up of That Mr. McKinley will so fill them may be the interests of the people as a whole. It is the affairs and equitable partition of the territaken as absolutely assured. plain that in 1896, when the difference between tory of that then apparently moribund Empire. The places of less prominence, which are, prices of Bessemer pig-iron and of billets, as That was what England, largely, we may be however, of proportionately equal importance, stated by the Iron and Steel Association, was lieve, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, re- will be filled later. The President will consider \$6.69 per ton, and the difference between the fused to agree to. That was what provoked each one on its individual merits, and endeavor price of billets and the price of rails, according | England to enter upon the Crimean War, an to put into it the man best qualified to fill it. to the same authority, was \$9.17 per ton, mak- enterprise which, for unrepaid cost in treasure, without regard to personal favor or to political ing \$15.86 per ton between pig-iron and rails, the limb and life, for wanton inhumanity, suffering, "pull." In this respect his labors will be somepublic interest was not regarded. The result is and utter desolation, has scarcely a parallel in what lightened by the reforms already estab-

chases and orders on the other, grows in strength at such fearful cost, is to be accepted and vice in those or other places. That excellent mands by a combination beyond strictly reason- position of Russia in Turkish affairs to-day, vocated by the Republican party, will unques which have steadily reduced prices, giving the Europe, is even more dominant than that suggested by Nicholas L even in the treaty of character and efficiency of the consular ser-

In the Crimean days Lord Palmerston was wont to sneer with elaborated scorn at John thority as Macaulay saw and said that Bright was right and Palmerston was wrong. But what a verdict the deliberate court of time has are Bright's words now seen to have been in-"and posterity will judge as precisely as we "now judge those who involved this country in "war with the American colonies . with

"this difference only, that we shall be held to "be much more guilty." For the fulfilment, see what Englishmen have within a twelvemonth said of England's responsibility for the horrors of the "Purple East." In 1854 the peace-loving Quaker Radical declared, amid the jeers of both Whig and Tory Jingoes, "We are building up our Eastern policy on a false foundation." In 1897 the last great champion of that policy admits, "We put all our money upon the wrong horse." Well, it is greatly to Lord Salisbury's credit that he has made such manly, frank confession, and to the credit of the Government of the greatest of the Powers confesses itself upon the international ethics of the world.

#### A "MILD, HARMLESS DESIRE."

In the letter written to Police Magistrate Walsh by Edward J. Russell, who is charged with attempting to blackmail Almet F. Jenks, that picturesque adventurer makes what he calls "a most painful and humiliating confession," the gist of which is that, having been so "unfortunate" as to shoot a man, "whose name is now immaterial," in 1888, he was sentenced upon his plea of guilty to imprisonment for eight years. "Enforced idleness" in prison and "anxiety for the loved ones" he had disgraced. he says, caused him to be "afflicted with a mild. "harmless desire for concocting schemes of local "and general mischief." In the ingenuousness of this confession may be easily discovered the influence upon an unbalanced mind of the vicious, sensational literature with which the cheap newspapers that make leading features of the details of crime and the exploitation of criminals daily gorge the deprayed appetites of their readers. He was not criminal, but only "unfortunate" in shooting a man, "whose name is immaterial"! Of course the victim's name is immaterial. The only material thing is that this person contributed an item of thrilling interest to the newspapers. He was the hero of the episode; the other fellow's name is of no consequence. And he was "unfortunate" enough to get arrested and sent to jail.

For what happened afterward he is not to blame. It is society-the State-that kept him in enforced idleness, so that he could only dwell in a morbid way upon the loved ones whom he had disgraced and be racked with auxiety on their behalf. So out of the misfortune of shooting a man, "whose name is immaterial," and being sent to juil for it, and the subsequent lack of consideration on the part of the State by which he was subjected to enforced idlenesswithout having done anything reprehensible cafflicted with a mild, harmless desire for concoeting schemes of local and general mischlef. his first effort to contribute to sensationalism by shooting somebody, he discontinued his entegrity or their morals, in papers that make a specialty of such things. istrations, and especially from Clarendon and experiment in this new line of "local and general mischief," he disburdens himself of the confession referred to, in which he discloses with such ingenuousness the effect upon his rickety intellect of current sensational literature.

There is no doubt that Lord Beaconsfield adopted a policy which is exposed to this criticism, that the hopes he entertained were not fuffilled. But it was not his policy from the first, which bound up our hopes and expectations in the regenration of the Turkish Empire. Others in Europe felt the sceptiesm which is tolerably general now, and doubted the expediency of making the success of Ottoman institutions the cardinal principle of our policy and aims. Among those was the Emperor Nicholas I. He made proposals which I imagine, if they were made now, would be gladly accepted. He made proposals in 1851. I do not venture to censure the decision to which Lord Charendon came when he refused to accept the proposals of the Emperor Nicholas for defining the influence which the Great Powers should extend to the control of the control of the seems to be aware after a loose fashion that he was concoeding schemes of "local and general mischief," but continuous feeding upon the pages of his daily newspapers had so imbruted his consciousness and deadened his sense of shame that he really looked upon them as mild and harmless. So, no doubt, the publishers who furnish a market for purveyors of unclean gossip consider their part in the local and general mischief mild and harmless. They, after all, are the worst offenders. They cultivate the taste for grossness and pruriency in that he was concocting schemes of "local and general mischief," but continuous feeding upon the grossness of social scandals as spread out upon the pages of his daily newspapers had so imbruted his consciousness and deadened his sense of shame that he really looked upon them vate the taste for grossness and pruriency in their readers just for the profit there is in it and the increased circulation it gives their sheets, and they pay, no doubt handsomely, for the grists of foulness which the mild and harmless blackmailers and literary guttersnipes bring to their hoppers. It is well that Mr. Russell's "mild, harmless desire for concocting schemes of local and general mischief" has received a check. If now the same mild, harmless desire on the part of the greater offenders could receive a similar check, it would be still better.

# THE FOREIGN SERVICE

a personal exculpation, or an attempt at it. The Cabinet by which President McKinley The speaker said in effect that he had not will be assisted and advised has now been thought as well of the policy as Beaconsheld largely chosen, and the selections, so far as bad, that Beaconsfield had had his doubts about | they have been made known, have in an unit, and that the real author of it, who imposed | usual degree commanded the approval of the it upon England and who was responsible for it. Nation. Mr. McKinley's own party is well satwas Lord Clarendon, who was not a Tory, but a | isfied, the thousands of Sound Money Demo-Whig. That, however, is a partial view. In crats who voted for him declare their confiits broadest sense the utterance was a confess dence in him well vindicated, and even his ston that the Russian Emperor Nicholas was most implacable foes find their criticism si-With such an earnest of its make has been wrong ever since. That is the confession, an admirable Administration throughout sion made by the statesman who, above all is clearly indicated. This promise is strengthothers, is officially authorized to speak for the ened by what has been revealed in The Trib-English Government and for the English peo- une's correspondence from Canton of Mr. Mc ple. We have called it extraordinary. It would Kinley's intentions concerning the foreign serbe difficult to find its parallel in the history of vice, which is really one of the most important. though often most slighted, departments of the

now plain. The same is true of the nail com- modern history. And now, as Lord Salisbury lished in the consular department. Many of confesses, not only is the English policy of the offices are now under Civil Service rules, The invitation to new competitors, on the one nearly half a century to be abandon it and re- and are to be filled by men whose fitness has

nounced, but the Russian policy, then rejected been proved by examination or by former seradopted; and not only that, but more, for the principle, first enunciated and consistently advice may confidently be anticipated.

There is a proposition at Albany to increas

Observers of conditions in Fiorida say that "the great freeze of '95" taught that State one of the most valuable lessons that adversity ever rendered! With what prophetic significance drummed in with its rattan. Formerly the State lived by its oranges. There was a trustful belief vested, when he said: "I believe our children | that the maker of the weather had established somewhere north of Florida a "dead line," which winter could not cross. The people were undeceived. Now their crops are diversified. There is nearly as much money in truck farming, the raising of peas, beans, lettuce, strawberries, potatoes and such vegetables for Northern winter markets as in orange growing, and it is far more certain. In the southern part the farmers have found that pineapples can be raised at a great profit. All in all, the prosperity of the State is likely to reach a much more stable condition than ever before.

> There would be sense in requiring a three-cent fare on the short cable rallroad in Montague-st. Brooklyn, were it not that passengers are transferred from it to nearly a dozen other lines, reaching all parts of the city,

It is gratifying to see that the authorities of Trinity Cemetery are not disposed to throw needless obstacles in the way of the scheme for extending Riverside Drive northward, even if a part of the cemetery grounds is taken for the proposed new parkway. So far as can be judged, their position is a reasonable one, and no one can blame them for not wishing to surrender any portion of the cemetery occupied by graves, unless it is really necessary to do so. The unoccupied part near the river they are willing to give up to the use of the public, and there ought to be no difficulty in making a satisfactory arrangement for carrying the drive past the cemetery at a short distance from the water-front.

#### PERSONAL.

Mrs. E. L. Klinger, of Albuquerque, N. M., is known as the "Cartle Queen of New-Mexico." She owns 128,000 head of cattle.

The town of Venosa, the ancient Venusium, which was the birthplace of Horace, the Roman poet, has decided to erect a monument to him.

Captain Charles Bendire, of the United States Army, who died in Jacksonville, Fla., the other day, was said to be the most noted collector of birds' eggs in the United States. He was commissioned in the Army from the ranks in 1854. He rendered good service during the war and since, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Trevalian Station, Va., in 1864, and major for bravery in action against the Indians at Canyon Creek Montana in 1877. He was retired in 1886, while serving in the cavalry, on account of the disabilities in-curred in the line of duty, and since that time he had risen to prominence in the scientific world for his superior ornithological work for the Smithso-nian Institution.

Dr. John P. Hambleton, of Georgia, who died the other day, was said to have named one of his sons for the assessin of Abraham Lincoln, for which he was removed from a Government office. But a friend of the dead man Jells "The Atlanta Journal" that this was not the case. He named his son John Wilkes, after the English Redical member of Par-

The Rev. Dr. William Prail, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Detroit, was married the other day to Miss Helen Lothrop, of Detroit, Dr. Prall was a rising politician of New-Jersey a few years ego. He entered the Episcopal ministry, however, and for a time was rector of an Episcopal church in one of the Oranges. Washington Hesing, the Postmaster of Chicago,

has just given the women of Chicago something to bink about, and, perhaps, get angry over and deny. In an address before the League of Christian Citizens he said: "Jollet has more prisoners as the re-

A medal of honor has been presented to W. A. Beckwith, of New-London, Conn., late private in for distinguished gallantry in action in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., on December 13, 1882, Hi answered a call for volunteers to man a battery serving until the termination of the engagement.

# THE TALK OF THE DAY.

says a citizen of that town in "The Washington Post," "is sadly handleapped by its name. The percentage of people outside the Territory who can spell it is small, and often it worries a home man get it just right. One of these days, when New-Mexico becomes a State, we are going to give the town a shorter and easier name, the spelling of which there will be no chance to butcher."

Chumley-1 hear one of your freshmen was pretty

Chumley—I hear one of your freshmen was pretty badly injured the other day. How was it?

Hankins—Why, it was in the elocution and oratory class. He has such a heavy voice that he atrained his back in trying to raise it.—(University of Michigan Wrinkle.

Services for "men only" are now very common in the London churches. Why for "men only," "The London Telegraph" observes, is not quite apparent, except on the principle of an East Ender's opinion of them. "I don't mind being lectured by a parson so long as my old woman ain't about to 'ear it." One clergyman in a church near Brixton hit upon a shrewd device for "drawing" a congregation recently. The service was advertised for "men only," and the bill bore the ominous words, "ladies admitted." Needless to say, curbosity led to a large attendance of those who were anxious to know something of the doctrine usually promulgated to "men only."

"Black Jack" Percival, who was a naval captain before the war, once brought a cargo of Spanish waters when the jacks were given to the United States by Spain, and was ordered to bring them out in his ship. It made him angry, but he got the beasts abourd and sailed for New York, Whom

"Black Jack" Percival, who was a naval captain before the war, once brought a cargo of Spanish Jacks home in a man-of-war. He was in Spanish Jacks home in a man-of-war. He was in Spanish waters when the Jacks were given to the United States by Spain, and was ordered to bring them out in his ship. It made him angry, but he got the beasts abourd and sailed for New-York. When he came through the Narrows the guns had been rolled back, and out of every port there stuck a Jack's head. Thus decked out, and without a sailute, he came to his anchorage. The Admirtal commanding sent post haste to demand why Captain Percival had not saluted. "I didn't sailute." was the doughty captain's answer, "because I couldn't. I had two men twisting every Jack's tail, but not a blankeled one of them would bray."—(Chleago Chrenicle.

The State of Maryland continues its energetic efforts to bring desirable immigrants into the State. Charles W. Van der Hoogt, secretary of the State Immigrant Bureau, says that the colony n Caroline County is prosperous. Fifty people are to tota it next week from lowa, and a colony of Canadians will arrive in the State about the first of next month. They will bring with them enough money to purchase farms outright.

"It is a shame for physicians to send consumptives to New-Mexico to die." said Dr. William Owens, an educated, full-blooded Choctaw Indian, who is at the Metropolitan Hotol. "It is one of the grandest and most healthful climates in the world," he added, "but physicians wait until it is too late before they let their patients obtain the benefit of it. More than 50 per cent of the people from the North who go to New-Mexico are dying with consumption before they leave home, and some only last a few weeks—sometimes days—after arriving. These same people, if sent there at the proper time, would gain much benefit from the climate. The majority of them make their headquarters along the Rio Grande and in Santa Fe and

The Editor of "The Otwaka (Idaho) Beacon plaintively remarks: "We are out of wood, out of meat, out of flour, out of money, and almost out of patience. We have a number of subscribers on our books who have promised to pay up their subcriptions with food or fuel, but we have waited these three, five, nay, seven years almost, and there is no relief in right. Our family is suffering. nd the editor's hand has almost lost its cunning for the want of a good, square meal. If something is not done, and that quickly, "The Beacon" will go out in everlasting night, and we will have to go to work. Pay up in 'any old thing.' "

A Find—"I don't mind telling you," said the actor, who was in an alcoholically confidential mood, "that my brother is serving a term in the Arkansas Penitentiary for stealing hogs."

"Great Scott! me boy," shouted his press agent, "why have you not told me of this before? I'll have him written up for the papers before I go to bed."

- (Indianapolis Journal)

A STORY ABOUT THE MAYOR DENIED.

MR. BARKER DECLARES IT FALSE, AND INCI-DENTALLY TELLS WHY A NEW YORKER

PAYS DOUBLE TAXES. A visitor called on President Barker at the Tax Department yesterday, and, after referring to Building Superintendent Constable's alleged discovery of a violation of the building laws by Mayor Strong, asked Mr. Barker if, when the Mayor came into office, he was not in default in regard to tax-

"If such a report is affoat," replied President Barker. "I can brand h as without foundation. Mayor Strong's name has appeared on the books of the Tax Department in three different capacities

"Just in connection with this matter I am reminded of an incident. Shortly after Mr. Strong be-came Mayor a gentleman of very commanding appearance came to this office and presented a card of introduction. The card was from a prominent gentleman in this city, and commended the bearer to my consideration. My caller began by saying that he was a personal friend of William L. Strong; that he was a personal friend of William L. Strong: that he was in the drygoods business; that he was a reformer; that he had known Mr. Strong for very many years; that he was opposed to personal taxation, and now, as this was an administration controlled by Mr. Strong, he did not feel that he should be assessed on the amount of personal property that he had been assessed on for many years. Mr. Strong, he said, was as able to pay a personal assessment as he was. I told him that he could, by presenting evidence to the Tax Commissioners that he was unjustly taxed, have his tax reduced, and asked him if he would be willing to have the same assessment and pay a tax on the same sum annuisked him if he would be willing to have the same issessment and pay a tax on the same sum annu-sity that Mr. Strong had paid taxes on for a num-ber of years. He said, 'Yes, willingly,' I immedi-itely sent for the books of record, and found that Mr. Strong had been assessed, for years, at double he amount that the complainant had been assessed, As a consequence, he has for the last two years paid louble what he had paid on for the previous years."

# TO RECEIVE GRANT'S TOMB.

MAYOR STRONG APPOINTS A COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED TO ACT ON THE PART OF THE CITY. Mayor Strong yesterday sent a circular letter to ne hundred well-known citizens, asking them to erve on the committee to have charge of the exer ises incident to the formal transfer to the city of ne Grant monument. The Mayor says in his inviation: "The transfer by the Grant Monument Asociation to the city of the 10mb of the illustrious General imposes upon the city a trust in which very citizen should have a proper pride. I am extremely desirous that the committee of which you have been appointed a member should begin its labors at once, and perfect with great care he necessary arrangements for so important as

event as the on which calls it together. The committee is to meet in the Governor's room of the City Hall to-morrow at noon. It is

Jeneral Horace Forter, Jerman O. Armour, Samuel D. Babrock, Samuel D. Balseces, George F. Baker, Crackins N. Rilss, Calvin S. Brice, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Matthew C. D. Borden, William A. Copp.
Johnso B. Cornell,
Johanney M. Dopew,
Junier, S. Dana,
Jen. Grenville M. Dodge,
Jen. Thomas T. Eckert,
Johnson T. Greener,
Jolis P. Huntington,
Abrain S. Hewitt,
Theodore A. Havemeyer,
Jorace J. Hothkiss,

Benjamin D. Silliman,
John H. Starin,
coomes C. Smith,
Lispenard Stewart,
Gen, Wager Swayne,
Hamilton Mck. Twombly,
Frederick D. Tappen,
Charles L. Uffany,
Charles N. Taintor,
Frank Tilford,
Cornellus Vanderbilt,
George M. Van Hoesen,
Affred Van Sanfcoord,
William C. Wnitsey,
Gen. Stewart L. Woodman,
William C. Wnitsey,
Gen. Louis Firzgeraid,
Worthington Wnitchouse,
William Berri,
Mayor F. W. Wurster,
Charles A. Moore,
Francis M. Scatt,
Gen. Anson G. McCook,
Louis Firzgeraid,
Worthington Wnitchouse,
William Berri,
Mayor F. W. Wurster,
Charles A. Moore,
Francis M. Scatt,
Gen. Anson G. McCook,
Louis Processors Aniter C Gliman Job E. Helges A Schleren A. Sletcher, Edward C. O'Brien, Thomas F. Hubbard, Edwin Einstein
Frederick S. Gibbs.
Gen. Samuel Thomas.
Gen. A. Noel Illaiseman.
A. H. Steele.
Arthur L. Merriam.
Issue N. Selgman.
Horace White.
W. J. Arkell.
Tanas.

### I. Edward Simmons S. T. Stranahan. MEN FOR THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

COLONEL BLISS SHOWS THAT THEIR CHARACTER IS NOT LIKELY TO BE AS HIGH AS THE GREATER NEW YORK COMMIS-

HON THINKS George Bliss, the well-known lawyer of this city

has written an open letter to General Benjamin F Tracy, the chairman of the Greater New-York ommission, expressing disapproval of the charter provisions for a Municipal Assembly. Among the tatements in the letter are the following:

statements in the letter are the following.

You are convinced that the people have been educated and will choose better men than they have done in the past, and that the increased powers and emoluments will induce better men to seek election to the Municipal Assembly. Even if we arant that this is so, you utterly overlook the fact—and it is a hard, cold fact—that the people won't get a chance to select better men, even if they desire to do so. I say unhesitatingly that neither the Republican nor the Democratic organization will, in the long run, present for the suffrages of the people as members of the Municipal Assembly any considerable number of candidates whom you will date to say are good and fit men to have the great powers you give them. The mere office-seekers, those who have no eputable business, if they have any except polities, are in the majority in influence and another.

CUBANS SAID TO FAVOR ANNEXATION. The Cuban League of the United States, in an effort to obtain information by its own represent er, whose name is withheld, to Cuba with instructions to observe closely matters on both sides of the controversy and to faithfully report thereon. His first letter, dated February 3, to the president of the Cuban League, has just arrived. In it he lege of leisure. The business of local govern-

which you may rely: There exists here a very pos-itive sentiment, carefully concealed, of course, among people of property-Cuban, Spanish and American-in favor of annexation to the United States. They are tired of war and want absolute ed from the nobility, bankers, retired merchants peace, security and prosperity under the American and active business men. They consider it You must understand that this sentiment is not expressed openly, but I have had private conferences with people of wealth and high social standing, and I can assure you that the sentiment in favor of annexation prevails generally

minate the Cuban race. He has destroyed all the ernment. There are few town councils in which property of the poorer class, burned their houses. property of the poorer class, ourned their houses, cut down their orchards and uprooted their planta-tions of every kind. The people are driven in droves toward the towns, where they are herded in vile sheds to the of smallpox, yellow fever and familie They are the poor country people who take no part in the war, mostly women and children, and are

in the war, mostly women and children, and acknown as pacificos."

Señor Palma, of the Cuban Junta, yesterday said that there was no truth in the story sent out from Chicago that from \$15,009,000 to \$2,000,000 of a recent secret issue of of Cuban bonds had been floated in this country. Señor Palma also yesterday received three messengers from the Cuban Government, who arrived in this city with dispatches by way of Jamalca. The tenor of the dispatches was that everything was going well with the patriot army.

#### RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE Washington, Feb. 11.-Officers of the Army, the

Navy and the Marine Corps were the guests of honor at the reception given to-night by the Presiofficial evening functions. The crowd was large. Nearly every officer brought at least one woman, and as most of those who attended were acquainted, the affair was one of less formality than those that preceded it. In the large East Room military and naval floral emblems were displayed, and the apartment, like the others thrown open for the purposes of the reception, was profusely decorated with palms and other growing plants. SOCIAL ENGLAND.

SOME MORALS AND CONTRASTS, WITH EXCEPTIONS WHICH SERVE TO PROVE THE RULE.

London, January 30.

What is cynically described as "Social America" does not escape observation in London. The Seeley dinner at Sherry's has been recounted in detail by "The Daily Telegraph," with its sequels in the trial before the Police Commissioners and the burlesque performance in an enterprising concert hall. Other journals have related in cable dispatches the preparations for a luxurious and costly entertainment, and Dr. Rainsford's protest against accentuating the contrasts between wealth and poverty during . period of social unrest. Everything is grist for the English moralist's mill. American plutos racy is invelghed against as an organized conspiracy against the masses, which may provoke moral reaction and social revolution. It is a congenial theme for the English censor, who invariably starts with the "iniquity" of a protective tariff, passes on to the tyranny of monopolies and trusts, and closes with the sordid avarice, the luxurious vices and the flambuoyant vulgarity of the American plutocracy. Scriptural paraphrase in employed with what Mr. Cecil Rhodes might term "unctuous rectitude," and the Land of Trusts and Money Power is warned of the fate of luxurious Sodom and Gomorrah, and bidden to read the handwriting on the wall at Belshazzar's ferst.

Nothing, perhaps, would be easier than the at plication of the tu quoque argument in reply, It cannot be seriously questioned that England, under the operation of Free Trade principles, has become the stronghold of a plutocracy as pewerful in its resources and as arrogant in its habits as the world has ever seen. Vast fortunes have been rapidly made by combinations and financial deals; circus performers have been transformed into princes of Lombard Street; stock promoters are enabled to make millions in Dunlops in the course of a few weeks; monopolies and all the abuses of money power exist for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many; and signs of luxurious vice and social demoralization are not wanting in London any more than in New-York. The divorce courts, with their weekly record of wanton immorality in fashionable life, ought to convinca English censors of the necessity for caution and charity in their tirades against American plutocracy. A ROMANCE OF MONTE CARLO.

# There is the story of Mr. Coningham's will,

which has been running serially from day to day in the law reports, under the sensational title, "A Romance of Monte Carlo." It is the tale of a well-born young man, who drank heavily from boyhood, took morphine every night, went from Cambridge to Monte Carlo by way of an inebriate asylum, and, after a grotesque duel, died in a state of beastly intoxica. tion, leaving the bulk of his fortune to a penniless girl selling flowers at a hotel. The heirs, who had expected to inherit a large estate, united in an attempt to set aside this will ea the ground that he was incapacitated by chronic alcoholism for making any disposition of his property; but the jury decided that, in spite of his frantic folly, he was in possession of his senses, and that the flower-girl was entitled to her good fortune. The moral of the story, as pointed by one of the censors, is "the sickening degeneracy of a large section of our gilded youth," who are kept alive and "in a certain satisfaction with themselves by the idiotic theory that this rolling in the social gutter is a spacious and somewhat princely way of seeing life." "Few men in any station," adds this stern censor, "ever got less value for their money than did this aimless gentleman, who died drunk at an age when life should be beginning."

It would not be difficult to multiply from current law practice instances of degeneracy of men of wealth and high birth and examples of social immorality and leprosy. London certainly has nothing to learn from New-York in the enfeebling pleasures with which gilded youth disports itself. It is the wickedest town in the world, for it is the richest and has the largest number of pleasure-loving idlers. Every homily directed against vice and luxury in one metropolis may be applied with equal force to wealth and immorality in the other. While, however, comparisons of this kind are ineffective and misleading, there are strong contrasts in the social life and energies of the rich in the two countries which frequently escape observation.

One of these contrasts is the lack of ostentation with which the English world of wealth and fashion entertains itself. London, during its short season from May until August, is a maddening whirl of receptions, dinner parties, dances and gayety; but these luxurious pleasures of wealth and quality clude the observation of those who have no part in them. The announcements in the society papers are brief and untainted with vulgarity. The morning journals hardly do more than to print the names of prominent guests at the most important social function. The pleasures of wealth are not flaunted in the face of poverty. The envy of less favored classes is not excited by the pemp, ceremony and luxurious life of the rich. What is true of the West End of London at the height of the fashionable season holds equally good of the country houses, which are the centres of the real social life of England. The rich take their pleasures quietly, and are not under constant observation. Their entertainments may be costly and their revels luxurious and extravagant, but publicity and notoriety are not courted. Display is considered vulgar and bad form-Perhaps Dr. Rainsford would be inclined to say that the contrast between wealth and poverty was less sharply accentuated in England than in America. Certainly less resentment and envious class feeling is excited.

RANK AND WEALTH AT WORK

Less estentations in their pleasures and social life. Englishmen of rank and wealth are more closely occupied with public duties and obligs tions than Americans enjoying the same priviment in town and country is managed to a great extent by men of their class. Nearly a dezen Dukes or Earls have been Mayors of cities during the last year. The county and town councils are large bodies of influential men recruitpublic duty to work for their town and county by attending a council meeting every week and by rendering arduous service on committees. They serve without salary and devote their It is the intention of Weyler to absolutely exter- | time and energy to the supervision of local govveterans who have grown gray in the service of the municipality are not to be found. They are ordinarily rich men who have many demands upon their time; but they respect their public obligations and are willing to interest themselves closely in the details of local government. Lord Monkswell, for example, is a member of the London County Council and takes an active part in the weekly sessions. He is also a member of several standing committees, and devotes a day or two every week to routine work, such as the inspection of reformatories, workhouses and infirmaries. A number of these institutions are under his direct personal supervision from the beginning to the end of the year. A large portion of his time is occupied with week of this kind, for which he receives neither compensation nor public recognition; and he performs it systematically and thoroughly because he is influenced by a high sense of duty and responsibility. He represents the large body of wealthy landowners, retired merchants

and successful men of business who are manag